Half a Million Honored Dead.



HE DAY IS DRAWING NEAR when the great cities of the dead, where the heroes of the Union rest, will be visited by the living, who, with tender memories, kindly prayers and grateful hearts, will decorate with May blossoms and with miniatures of the flag they loved so well, these green knolls under which repose all

that remains of the martyrs of our Nation. Nearly half a million graves are in our 83 National Cemeteries. This Government of the United States, while not always kind to its living heroes, yet neglects not, upon its honor, these beautiful gardens which it has established, and to which it gathered for preservation those relies of the slain, from battlefield and fever-swamp, hospital and prison. Money has been spent without stint to make these National Cemeteries what they should be-the simplest, yet grandest and lovliest God's-acres in the world, lavishly adorned by Nature, perfected by art and guarded over by "Old Glory." The very atmosphere around them is sacred, and the sympathetic visitor may fancy a halo hovering over them; for in them rest exclusively the men who died in the cause of freedom.

The administration of these sacred places is in the hands of a large force of superintendents, overseers, and gardeners, whose operations are in turn supervised by the Quartermaster-General's Office of the War Department. Liberal appropriations are supplied by Congress every year for their support. They are most scrupulously cared for.

In this the American Republic sets an example altogether unapproached by any other nation under the sun. All civilized nations although comparatively insignificant as re-have taken pains to inter the bones of their gards the number of their dead, are the Namilitary chiefs and high officers, but to the | tional Cemeteries at Shiloh and Gettysburg.



remains of the common soldier they have been content to aliot only the hasty ditch or trench. In September, 1861, the Secretary of War by a General Order directed that accurate and permanent records be kent of deceased soldiers and their places of burial. The detailed instructions in regard to these were afterward embodied in the permanent regulations of the army. In obedience thereto Surgeons of regiments and hospitals immediately began to take pride in keeping perfect records.

Over 90 per cent. of the Union dead on battlefields were enabled to be identified, so admirable was this system. Where time permitted the Confederate dead were also interred and marked. But in thousands of cases all means of identification were lost by the unsystematic disposition of the bodies of Union soldiers by Confederate victors, who found themselves the sole possessors of a bloody field.

In the second year of the war the President was authorized to purchase cemetery grounds and have them prepared for the interment of soldiers who had died in defense of their country. One by one the National Cemeteries were located, and in so many cases perforce on the fields of battle.

In 1865 the Quartermaster-General's Department called for information regarding all soldiers' graveyards, and on this arranged a recognized system. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, assisted by Col. M. G. Ludington, carried out

Many thousands of bodies were removed from the places of their original interment and brought together in the new cemeteries. Such bodies as had been buried in the near vicinity of battlefields were interred there first, and then those collected from the neighboring territory within a radius of from 20 to 40 miles. Removals were also made in and numbers from the hospital burying-grounds in near-by cities and towns. Frequently boiles were carried many miles in wagons over rough country roads, and the search for lost remains in tan-



OVERLOOKING THE VALLEY OF THE AN-TIETAM.

gled swamps and obscure mountain passes was attended with much difficulty. Pains were | board. Half are unknown. taken to preserve all the memorials of identity found on the remains. But in thousands of cases there was not a vestige or mark or anything by which identification could be effected.

both Union and Confederate dead were in-

By the end of the year 1868 72 National cemeteries had been founded at great expense, and in them, in connection with 320 local cemeteries in various places, the Government assumed charge of 316,233 graves. Of these the names of 175,764 had been preserved, and were indicated on the headstones. Concerning the remaining 140,469 it is alone certain that they died fighting in the Union armies.

Since 1868 13 additional National cemeteries have been established, with 14,459 more graves, making 83 in all, with an aggregate al population of 331,000. Five of these contain the remains of soldiers other than those engaged in the war for the Union-one being located near the City of Mexico and four others being used solely as attachments to frontier

military posts in the West. The most beautiful of all the National cemeteries, and the greatest as regards the number of identified dead, is that on Arlington Hights,

Flesh

means strength to withstand chronic ailments. coughs, colds and disease. Sound flesh is essential to health.

Scott's

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, enriches the blood, builds up flesh and fortifies the system against sickness and chronic ailments. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggista

WHERE HEROES REST.

| near Washington. It contains 16,565 interments—12,216 known and 4,349 unknown. Its location, overlooking the Potomac and directly facing the Capitol, is perhaps the finest in the world. Interments of soldiers were first made in it on May 13, 1864, and the first soldier placed beneath its sod was a Confederate.

| Arrivator was the central resting place of the directly facing the Capitol of the More Important beneath its sod was a Confederate.

Arlington was the central resting place of the dead from all the Washington hospitals, and as soon as the war was ended the recovered bodies from all the battlefields in the vicinity and north of the Rappahannock, notably Bull Run and Chantilly, were gathered into it. Of the 4,349 unknown dead there, the bodies of 2,111 rest together under a large stone sarco-

phagus, bearing this inscription : "Here lie the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers. Their remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs. May they rest in peace."



AT PITTSBURG LANDING.

On a par with Arlington in public regard, The Shiloh necropolis contains only 3,597 tablets in all its rows and aisles and avenues-1,235 for the known and 2,362 for the unknown, and that of Gettysburg just five headstones less, or 3,592. The bodies that sleep there are almost entirely of those who fell in action, although not all of those who fell are there, to be sure. At Gettysburg are 1,980 labeled graves and 1,612 nameless, yet each bears a marble headstone at the end. The martyred Lincoln participated in the ceremonies attending the formal consecration of the place on Nov. 19, 1863.

The biggest National Cemetery in point of population is the Vicksburg, where 16,633 neroes sleep. Of these the known number is 3,913 and the unknown 12,720. The Nashville Cemetery comes close to it in number of dead, having 16,546 sleepers, taken from hospitals and outlying battlefields, with a much smaller proportion of unknown.

Fredericksburg Cemetery is greatest and most melancholy of all in the number of its un-known. Of the total 15,274 soldiers buried mittee had still further reduced the Secretary's there, 12,786—an enormous proportion—are nameless. The cemetery occupies Marye's Hights. There the Union dead remained where they fell, and identification and burial by their comrades were impossible. Hither also were borne many bodies from the Wilderness and Chancellorsville,

The Vicksburg Cemetery stands second to



UNDER THE TREES AT CORINTH.

Fredericksburg in the number of its unknown sleepers, and next is the mournful inclosure at Salisbury, N. C., the site of the old prison-pen, where out of a total of 12,137 interments all but 102 are unknown. When the place fell into Union hands the dead were found piled promiscuously in 18 trenches, each 240 feet long. These were opened and the bodies tenderly reinterred in an orderly manner.

The Memphis Cemetery contains 13,984 graves -5,166 known and 8,818 unknown-collected from the camps and hospitals around Memphis places. The Andersonville Cemetery contains | the law. the bones of 13,702 prison-pen victims, whose

names are all known save 923. In the Chattanooga Cemetery sleep 13,058 of the fallen from the gory fields of Chattanooga, Chickamauga, and Resaca. At the Chalmette Cemetery, near New Orleans, lie the bodies of 12,640 Union soldiers and sailors, brought from all parts of the State.

The Jefferson Barracks Cemetery contains | Carnegie armor-plate frauds. the bones of 11,682 soldiers, including 1,106 Confederate prisoners, taken in the early battles of the war in Missouri. At the Marietta (Ga.)

Next to the above in point of size are the | the company. National Cemeteries at Hampton, Va., with 6,656 interments; Richmond, with 6,545; the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, with This was particularly true of remains found on | 6,424; Stone River, Tenn., with 6,146; Poplar the battlefields that were most disastrous to Grove, Va., with 6,199; Corinth. Miss., with 5,724; Little Rock, Ark., with 5,698; City Point, In many places, especially in New England | Va., with 5,158; Mound City, Ill., with 5,253; and in the State of Illinois, the Government | Cypress Hills, near Brooklyn, N. Y., 5.100; purchased burial-plats of limited extent, where | Antietam, Md., 4.736; Winchester, Va., 4,482;



A QUIET SPOT AT STONE RIVER.

N. Y., 3,075, of which 2,968 were Confederates, and Finn's Point, N. J., 2,645, of which 1,434 were Confederates. Over 9,000 Confederates in all are buried in he National Cemeteries, principally, however, at Woodlawn and Finn's Point, and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Camp Butler, Ill., City Point,

Va., and Loudon Park, Md. Came to Stay.

When Grant's army crossed the Rappahannock, Lee's veterans feit sure of sending it back as "tattered and torn" as ever it had been under the new General's predecessors. After the crossing, the first prisoners caught by Mosby were asked many questions by curious Confederates.

"What has become of your pontoontrain?" said one such inquirer. "We haven't got any," answered the

"How do you expect to get over the river when you go back?" "Oh," said the Yankee, "we are not going back. Grant says that all the men he sends

back can cross on a log." It Ought to Do. [Puck.]

Pigley-Shall you send your son to col-Hogson-No; I had one set up here for

Pigley-What does it consist of? Hogson-A gymnasium in the hennery, a sawdust ring in the open lot, a shell in the duck pond, the smokehouse for a secret society, and 400 bunches of cigarettes.

Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, MAY 8. In the Senate, the credentials of Senator-elect Gear (Iowa) were presented by Mr. Allison. Mr. Hoar questioned the form of the certificate, contending that the simple certificate of the Executive official was sufficient, but that a certificate of the Speaker of the Iowa House and the President of the Iowa Senate declaring that Mr. Gear had been elected was not sufficient. Mr. Wilson, whom Mr. Gear is to succeed, stated that the certificate was in the form usually employed in Iowa. Mr. Allison suggested that the certificate lie on the table. There was plenty time, he said, between now and March 4 next to examine it.

The resolution offered by Mr. Allen yesterday looking to the appointment of a special committee to investigate the alleged police clubbing on the steps of the Capitol on the occasion of the Coxey demonstration on May 1 went over until to-morrow.

When the tariff bill was laid before the

Senate Mr. Hoar took the floor and spoke against the pending measure. Mr. Hoar was listened to with close attention. His pointed thrusts at the Democratic Senators who had stood out and forced "concessions" in the interests of certain industries were received with smiles and approving nods on his own side, but the Democrats sat silent.

In the House, the printing-office bill received consideration.

Mr. Bankhead offered an amendment striking out the clause that the cost of the building should not exceed \$1,500,000 and inserting in lieu of it the provision that before any work is done on said building a suitable plan for the entire structure should be drawn up, giving an estimate of its cost, the same to be submitted to longress at the earliest possible time. The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing

that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be constituted a commission to select a site for the printing office, the site to be on ground now owned by the Government. This was agreed upon.

At 3:42 the Committee rose and the bill, as amended, was reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, and, the previous but when the vote recurred on the motion it question being ordered, the amendments were agreed to in the House. The resolution of Mr. Holman to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Buildings

and Grounds, with instructions to select a site

on a Government reservation, was agreed to. The Naval appropriation bill was called up. Mr. Cummings, in explaining the bill, said the estimate of the Secretary of the Navy was nearly \$29,000,000, while the amount called for by the bill was \$25,280,966. Notwithstanding that the Secretary had scaled down the esti-

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

In the Senate, Mr. Allen called up his resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the police interference with the Coxey demonstration on the Capitol steps May 1. Mr. Allen spoke with feeling. He had waited a week after what he termed the outrage committed upon the Capitol grounds before introducing his resolution, expecting that one of the Senators from Ohio, the State from which Mr. Coxey came, would take some step toward its investigation. "Are you not Mr. Coxey's counsel?" asked

Mr. Daniel, interrupting the Nebraska Sena-'No, sir," replied Mr. Allen, emphatically. "Has not Mr. Coxey full legal remedy if he has been injured in his rights?"

"I decline to be diverted from my line of thought," said Mr. Allen, rather sharply. "But," persisted Mr. Daniel, "I simply desired to question the propriety of dragging this matter into the Senate when Mr. Coxey has remedy in court."

Mr. Sherman said that the Senate was not the place for a discussion of Mr. Coxey's personal troubles. The Police Court had settled the matter, and the police had done what the law commanded them to do. Mr. Coxey should have presented grievances in a regular and lawful manner. When this Coxey movement was first started a prominent citizen of Ohio had come to him and had asked if he would present Mr. Coxey's good-roads petition. He had replied that he would. Moreover, he had told this gentleman that if Coxey desired his bills introduced he would introduce them, although he had not a particle of sympathy with him. His reply had been carried to Mr. Coxey, and the latter had sent back word thanking him, but saying that he did not care to have him Sherman) present them.

Mr. Coxey had said be intended to present his petitions in person on the steps of the and from Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, and minor | Capitol. He started out deliberately to violate The tariff bill was resumed, Mr. Aldrich

In the House, the Naval appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The Naval appropriation bill was discussed by a number of members, and Mr. Haugen

arraigned the President for his action on the Mr. Meiklejohn devoted a portion of his remarks to the question of armor-plate frauds. He stated that at the proper time he would offer Cemetery repose 10,160 Union soldiers, col- an amendment providing that if the damage lected from various parts of Georgia, and at sustained by the Government from the sub-Beaufort, S. C., rest 9,279 bodies of soldiers and stitution by the Carnegie Company of fraudusailors who died on the South Atlantic sea- lent plates exceeded the sum of \$140,000, the amount of the damage should be recovered from

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

In the Senate, Coxeyism was discussed at length. Mr. Gordon (Ga., Dem.) was the first speaker which, if indulged in, would increase the large brood of similar movements and intensify the demands of that class of people on Congress for

Mr. Teller (Colo., R.) treated the question involved as an important one. There was great discontent, he said, among the people and a growing desire among them to come to Washington for the purpose of influencing legislation. That was a perfectly proper thing to do; and nobody ought to complain, if it is done with proper decorum and decency. But, after all, it could be seen that if all the people who were discontented and distressed should attempt to come to the National Capital there might be a condition of things impossible to endure. How Army Widow, etc., act June 27, 1890. could two or three hundred thousand people who might come to Washington from neighboring cities be fed and clothed and taken care of? And yet they were threatened with that, and it

was not a bright and happy outlook. Mr. Hoar (Mass., R.) thought that the people of the country understood what the Coxey army meant, and attempts to appeal to public preju-dice, which had been heard in the Senate Chamber, would fall flat. Coxey had came to Wash-

Beauty and Purity

Go hand in hand. They are the foundation of health and happi-Health, because of pure Happiness, because of clear skin. Thousands of useful lives have been embittered

by distressing humors. CUTICURA RESOLVENT Is the greatest of skin purifiers As well as blood purifiers. ecause of its peculiar action on the porce It is successful in preventing And curing all forms of
Skin, Scalp, and Blood humors,
When the best physicians fail.
Entirely vegetable, safe, and palatable,
It especially appeals to mothers and children,
Because it acts so gently yet effectively
Upon the skin and blood, as well as the
Liver, kidneys, and bowels.
Its use during the winter and spring
Insures a clear skin and pure blood,
As well as sound bodily health. And curing all forms of

Bold everywhere. Price: RESOLVENT, \$1; OINTHENT, 60c.; SOAP, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. How to Cure Skin and Blood Humors," free.

ington with a full knowledge that Congress had passed a law for the regulation of the Capitol grounds, and had declared that he had made up his mind that the law was not valid, and that

he would not obey it. Mr. Harris (Tenn., D.) declared that he had no sympathy with the proposition to raise a Senate committee to investigate the absurdities of the Coxey movement, but he had less sympathy with the suggestion of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) to allow an appeal to such a committee from the Judiciary Depart-ment of the District. Both propositions were, in his judgment, absurd and unworthy of serious consideration. He had had a very deep and lively sympathy with the misguided and misled men whom Coxey had brought to Washington,

but he had no sympathy with the leaders. At this point the morning hour expired and the resolution went over without action. It now goes on the calendar, from which it can only be taken by a majority vote of the Senate. The tariff bill was taken up.

In the House, Mr. Talbott announced the death of Mr. Brattan, the usual forms were gone through with and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 11. In the Senate, the tariff bill was considered, voting on the amendments occupying the time

In the House, the Naval appropriation bill was taken up and debated. When the House met at the night session there was a fair attendance in the galleries and on the floor. The House immediately went into Committee of the Whole on private pension cases, Mr. Dockery (Mo.) in the chair. Six private pension bills were favorably acted on, and at 10:27 o'clock the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

In the Senate, at 12 o'clock, under the agree-

ment made yesterday afternoon, the tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on the amendment of the Finance Committee to increase the duty on tannic acid or tannin from 35 to 75 cents per pound. The Republicans, in opposing the 75-cent duty yesterday, got more than they bargained for, as Mr. Jones offered to-day to substitute 60 for 75 cents. Debate followed in a desultory manner.

Mr. Aldrich moved to substitute 75 cents on tannic acid for Mr. Jones's modified amendment to reduce the increase proposed originally of 75 cents to 60 cents per pound. The motion of Mr. Aldrich to make the duty 75 cents per pound resulted in yeas 16, nays 25; no quorum. The roll-call developed a quorum,

had run down again to yeas 12, nays 28. Sena-tors Peffer and Irby both voted nay. The day wore on. The Senate spent four hours on the tariff bill and disposed of two tems. The duty on tannic acid or tannin was fixed at 60 cents a pound, and on tataric acid at 20 per cent. ad valorem. It had reached but had not acted on the item of alcoholic per-

In the House, the Naval appropriation bill

fumery when the hour of adjournment (4 p. m.)

MONDAY, MAY 14. In the Senate, the Republicans continued

heir policy of annoyance.

Several times a quorum was demanded, and each time the Democrats came forth from the seclusion of the cloak-room and made up the necessary number to permit business to go on. Seven items were considered and disposed of. The result was the fixing of rates of duties as follows: On alcoholic perfumery, \$2 per gallon; alumina, alum, alum cake, etc., 4-10 cents per pound; carbonate of ammonia, 20 per cent, ad valorem; on muriate of ammonia, 10 per cent., and on sulphate of ammonia 20 per cent.; blacking of all kinds, and on bone char suitable for use in decolorizing sugars, 20 per cent. ad valorem; crude borax, or borate of soda, one cent per pound, and on refined borax two cents per pound; refined camphor, 10 per cent. ad valorem; chalk, 20 per cent. ad

In the House it was District day. The principal business was the passage of a bill granting a charter to the Mount Vernon and Washington Railroad.

Russia's Population.

[Vanity Fair.] The population of Russia at the beginning of this year numbered about 124,000,000 souls. These are distributed in the following manner: In the 50 Governments of Russia in Europe there are about 89,000,000 inhabitants; in the Vistula country, 8,900,000; in the Caucasus, 8,000,000; in Siberia, 4,-750,000; in Asia, 6,100,000, and in Finland,

2,380,000. These figures are worthy of note. The Russian army in time of peace numbers about 820,000 men, which, compared to the population, is but a small number. Other countries, such as Germany and France, have already more than 1 per cent. of their populations permanently with the colors. Should the Tsar one day, by a single stroke of the pen, choose to follow the example of other European powers, he would be in command of by far the largest number of men.

under one sovereign, in the world.

Could Not Be Too Hard. A friend of Landseer's asked him to paint his dog for him, but on the day fixed the animal was found to have been stolen. The artist promised to recover it if possible, and went to a well-known dog-stealer, telling him to let him have it at once, no questions asked. The man said he could not possibly find it under a fortnight, and, at the end of that time, appeared with it.

"You see," he said, "I did steal the dawg, but I sold it to such a trump ov a hold lady for such han howdacious price, I thought I must let 'er 'ave the benefit of it for a fort-

RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORY is guaranteed on the Coxey resolution. He looked upon the to cure Piles and Constipation, or money re-Coxey movement, he said, from a Southern | funded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for cirstandpoint. The movement had its inspiration | cular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Lan- | chant was continued for 15 minutes, when in paternalism, in that theory of government caster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists. | the leader beckoned an old man to her side.

CLASSES.

Navy Invalid, act June 27, 1890 ..

Navy Widow, act June 27, 1890 ..

Indian Wars Survivor

ndian Wars Widow

Act June 27, 1890, with other claims.

Army Invalid, act June 27, 1890 ..

Navy Invalid, act June 27, 1890 ...

Indian Wars Survivor...... Indian Wars Widow.....

Mexican War Survivor

Navy Widow, act June 27, 1890......

Act June 27, 1890, with other claims ..

Army Widow, etc., act June 27, 1890 ... 204

Mexican War Survivor.

Mexican War Widow

Army Invalid.

Navy Invalid.

Army Nurse ...

Old War Invalid.

Army Invalid.

Navy Invalid.

Army Nurse.

1812 Survivor .. .

Old War Invalid. Old War Widow.

Navy Widow, etc ...

Old War Widow

1812 Widow.

Army Widow, etc..

Navy Widow, etc.



After reading the following letters can any one longer doubt that a trustworthy remedy for that terribly fatal malady, consumption, has at last been found? If these letters had weigh 135, and my health continues perfect." one longer doubt that a trustworthy remedy for that terribly fatal malady, consumption, has at last been found? If these letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who

K. C. McLin, Esq., of Kempsville, Princess Anne Co., Va., whose portrait heads this article, writes: "When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I was very low with a cough and at times spit up much blood. I was not able to do the least work, but most of the time was in bed. I was all run-down, very weak, my head was dizzy and I was extremely despondent. The first bottle I took did not seem to do me much good, but I had faith in it and continued using it until I had taken fifteen bottles and now I do not look nor feel like the same man I was one year ago.
People are astonished and say, 'well, last year this time I would not have thought that you would be living now.' I can thankfully say I am entirely award of a discovery "reacting discovery." fully say I am entirely cured of a disease which, but for your wonderful 'Discovery

would have resulted in my death." Even when the predisposition to consumption is inherited, it may be cured, as verified by the following from a most truthful and much respected Canadian lady, Mrs. Thomas Vansicklin, of Brighton, Ont. She writes: "I have long felt it my duty to acknowledge to you what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets' have done for me. They almost raised me from the grave. I had three brothers and one sister die of consumption and I was speedily following after them. I had severe cough, pain, copious expectoration and other alarming symptoms and my friends all thought I had but a few months to live. At that time I was persuaded to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the first bottle acted like magic. Of course, I continued on with the medicine and as a result I gained with the medicine and as a result I gained regulation of Sense Medical Adviser, 1,000 pages, rapidly in strength. My friends were aston- | 300 illustrations, mailed for \$1.50.

Mrs. Thos. Vanscekling "Golden Medical Discovery" cures con-sumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath,

nasal catarrh, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. "Golden Medical Discovery" does not make fat people more corpulent, but for thin, pale, puny children, as well as for adults reduced in flesh, from any cause, it is the greatest flesh-builder known to medical science. Nasty cod liver oil and its "emulsions," are

To brace up the entire system after the grip, pneumonia, fevers, and other prostrat-ing acute diseases; to build up needed flesh and strength, and to restore health and vigor when you feel "run-down" and "used-up" the best thing in the world is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It promotes all the bodily functions, rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses, repairs, and invigorates the entire system.

A Treatise on Consumption, giving numerous testimonials with phototype, or half-tone, portraits of those cured, numerous references, also containing successful Home Treatment for chronic nasal catarrh, bronchitis,

Weird Ceremonies of the Last of the Chippewas on Going to a Reservation. [Minneapolis Journal.]

The Chippewa Indian has left his haunts near Hinckley, Minn., his favorite camping ground, forever. The Indian Agent arrived at Chengwatana Pokegama a few days ago and persuaded the remainder of a oncefamous tribe to remove to White Earth reservation. It required all the inducements the Government representative could offer

to persuade the people to go. Following a custom that has been in vogue with the Indians since the white man first invaded his haunts, they held what might be considered a farewell pow-wow on the banks of Lake Pokegama. Wednesday morning birch-bark canoes were seen gliding swiftly along to the spot where the Chippewa Mission was established and where the first printing was done in this

At an hour before sunset the place was swarming with copper-colored Indians and tan-faced half-breeds. A large number of white people were also present to witness the strange ceremony of leave-taking. An old squaw, Pi-a-gic, bent with age, was seated upon a small mound; around her were congregated the tribe. Not a sound was uttered for a quarter of an hour save the crooning of the wrinkled old woman who faced the setting sun; the others sat with

their faces toward the east. "As the last of the glittering sun was fading from view a little papoose, at a sign from Pi-a-gic, brought a cone-shaped bark vessel, filled with roots of cedar trees and dried grass and leaves, from the graves near the old mission. This was lighted, and as the smoke and flames rose in the air the voice

of the old squaw was raised to a wail. The assemblage soon took up the deathchant of the Indian-a weird, wild, uncanny sound, and doleful in the extreme. The

432 170 186

151

164 52 132 54 1257 43 7 7 125 311 212

2

1890, with-

6 120

Act June 27, Total issues

36 9 15 258 387 356

218

1890, with-

Act June 27, 1890.

126

168

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

63

. 112

Report of Certificates Issued During the Week Ending May 12, 1894.

75 |168 | 31

382 320 172 210 55 1,781

Certificates Issued During the Week Ending May 5, 1894. Act June 27, Total issues

AN INDIAN LEAVETAKING. He was Sylvester, the Chief. The chanting ceased, and the old warrior addressed, in Chippewa, the small remnant of a once large band. An interpreter told your correspondent what the old Chief said: "The sun sinks and the mounds of our

fathers are dark. The great White Father sends his son to us, and we move from their graves. Here we met and fought the Sioux; here our children learned of the Great Spirit. Peace is everywhere; the white man would have us in battle no more. The pale face says it is good for us to go. We go to another land. We weep on the graves of our brothers. When the sun rises we will go

from here forever," As the old Chief spoke the last words the whole tribe uttered an ear-splitting shrick, then bowed their heads in silence. The squaws took the ashes from the fire and sprinkled them on the Indian graves. Then they all assembled on the high banks and sang a farewell song. An Indian song is indescribable, especially the farewell.

Their drums were afterward brought into play, and the old bucks beat a tom-tom while the younger ones joined in the powwow. A huge fire was made, and the dancers circled around it for two hours. Then Pi-a-gic, who was a silent spectator, motioned the drummers to silence, and the dance closed. The people stood around the dying fire as if in meditation, then disappeared from view. They had performed the ceremonies and had gone.

It was on this same historic and pictursque spot that the decisive battles between the Sioux and Chippewas were fought.

Nervous Are you, can't sleep, can't eat, tired,

thirsty? Blood poor?

It's a tonic you want-

Hires' Rootbeer. This sparkling, exhilarating, and refreshing drink, while being far more agreeable in bouquet and flavor than

the finest wine or champagne, is at the same time unlike them, being free A temperance drink for temperance people, delicious and wholesome as well. Purifies the blood, tickles the palate. Package makes five gallons.

Ask your storekeeper for it. Take no substitutes. Send 2-cent stamp to Chas. E. Hires Co., Philadelphia, for beautiful pic-ture cards.



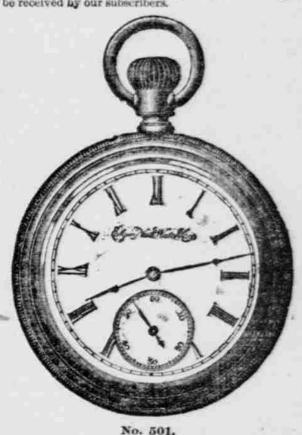
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No. 503.

The case inclosing this move ment is handsomely engine turned, hunting or open face, according to choice. In quality this case is solid gold, standard United States assay, and so stamped. The movement (or works) is made according to the celebrated Waltham Riverside model, in which the two nickel winding-wheels are plainly seen. The case is the thinnest solid form a perfect protection for the movement. We will deliver this watch, postpaid, to any

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